The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4564 號四十六百五千四第 日一念月五年申壬治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 26TH JUNE, 1872. 三拜禮 號六念月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 25, ARCHER, Amer. ship, 905, Evans, Newcastle, N.S.W., 7th May, 1,100 tons Coal.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

June 25, KAWA CHI MARU, Jap. bark, 347, Langthorne, Hiogo 2nd June, 8,059 piculs Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

June 25, LOLA, Peruvian ship, 1,175, J. Antonio Bareno, Callao 18th April, Ballast.—OLANO.

June 25, RIO DE LA PLATA, Ned. bg., 234, Remmers, Bangkok May 31st, 5,400 piculs Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

June 25, FOLDEN, Norw. bk., 234, R. Dan, Newchwang 31st May, 5,200 piculs Beans and Sundries.—JOHN BURD & Co.

June 25, BENEFACTOR, Amer. bk., 596, Bery, New York February 25th, General.—SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

June 25, JURGEN, North Ger. bk., 250, Uldrup, Yokohama 5th June, 6,000 piculs Rice.—RUSSELL & Co.

June 25, SARPEDON, Brit. str., 1,519, Ferguson, Liverpool May 9th, Port Said 24th, Suez 25th, Penang June 14th, and Singapore 19th, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

June 25, TWEED, British steamer, 852, Duff, Canton via Macao 25th June, Silk and Tea.—JOHN BURD & Co.

June 25, ALEXANDRA, Brit. bark, 306, C. Aubin, Yokohama 5th June, Rice.—RUSSELL & Co.

June 26, RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, Brit. str., 1,257, W. Sergent, Chinkiang June 18th, 89,000 piculs Rice.—BOUEJAU, HUBENER & Co.

Departures.

June 25, YOT-TUNG, str., for Swatow.
June 25, BAN YONG SENG, for Saigon.
June 25, ZENOBIA, for Foochow.
June 25, MARY BLAIR, for Foochow.
June 25, GENERAL DES STURES, for Java.
June 25, GRENADIER, for Foochow.
June 25, UNA, for Manila.
June 25, CHINA, str., for Shanghai.
June 25, INSULAIRE, for Saigon.
June 25, MANEE CAPAE, for Macao.
June 25, YEDDO, for Amoy.
June 25, MARIA Y VICENTA, for Manila.
June 26, FAKEE, for Whampoa.
June 26, HESPERUS, for Whampoa.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 25TH.

Essex, for Foochow.
Maria y Vicenta, for Manila.
Jupiter, for Iloilo.
Fakee, for Whampoa.
Hesperus, for Whampoa.
Menam, for Bangkok.
Yeddo, for Amoy.

Passengers.

Per *Benefactor*, from New York,—
Mr. H. L. Emery.
Per *Sarpedon*, str., from Liverpool, &c.,—
116 Chinese.
Per *Lola*, from Callao,—
6 Chinese.

Per *Aden*, str., for Yokohama,—
Mr. and Mrs. Lowder and child, Miss Brown, Messrs. Finch, Franck, Lindon, Dayman and Kemperman, and 10 Chinese.
Per *Madras*, str., for Shanghai,—
Mr. and Mrs. Gibon, Mr. Hooper and 44 Chinese.
Per *Yeddo*, for Amoy,—
200 Chinese.
Per *Maria y Vincenta*, for Manila,—
20 Chinese.

Reports.

The Japanese bark *Kowa Chi Maru* reports left Hiogo on 2nd June, had the first part of passage to as far as Swatow, N.E. and E. winds; from thence South-west to arrival.

The British steamer *Ravensworth Castle* reports left Chinkiang June 18th, Woosung 21st at noon, had fresh N.E. winds with thick rainy weather throughout. Passed the N. G. steamer *China* off Breaker Point, at 2.30 P.M. of the 25th.

The Norw. bark *Folden* reports left Newchwang on 31st May, had the first part Southerly wind to Shantung Promentory; from thence to Amoy fresh S.E. and Easterly; then to Breaker Point calms; and then E.N.E. strong winds to arrival.

The British steamship *Sarpedon* reports left Liverpool on 9th May, had light Northerly winds down Channel, and light airs from the Westward up the Mediterranean Sea to Port Said, arrived on the 23rd, left again on the 24th; arrived at Suez on the 25th, left again same day; arrived at Penang on 14th June, and left again same day; arrived at Singapore on the 16th, left again on the 19th; had light Southerly winds up the China Sea.

The American bark *Benefactor* reports left New York on 25th February, experienced a brisk N. winds to 29 N., thence to the Equator had moderate N.E. trades; crossed the Equator on March 19th in long. 29 W.; sighted Gough's Island on April 21st, and 25th passed a large Iceberg, in lat. 42.20 S., long. 9.35 E.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope in 43 S. on April 29th, then fresh breezes to May 19th, when had light variable winds to arrival.

The North German bark *Jurgen* reports left Yokohama on 5th June, had fine and variable winds the first part, mostly head winds. In the China Sea had Southerly wind very light, after which fresh from the S.W. to the Formosa Channel; on the 23rd had thunder and lightning and heavy squalls from the N.W., and on the morning of the 24th had good N.E. wind to arrival.

Vessels from Ports in China and Japan expected in Europe and America.

(*Corrected to Date.*)

FROM HONGKONG.

Vessel's Name.	*For.*	*Date of Leaving*
Dr. Petermann	New York	June 18

FROM MACAO.

Sunda (s)	London	May 27

FROM WHAMPOA.

Cid	London	Mch. 5
Agra	New York	Mch. 16
Titania	London	May 25

FROM FOOCHOW.

Malacca (s)	London	June 1
Canton (s)	London	June 4
Glengyle (s)	London	June 5
Achilles (s)	London	June 9
Statesman (s)	London	June 11

FROM SHANGHAI.

Ocean	London	Feb. 7
Dilpussund	New York	Feb. 13
Ethiopian	New York	Feb. 27
Neville	London	Mch. 1
Deccan (s)	London	May 29
Hindostan (s)	London	June 9
Diomed (s)	London	June 17

FROM HANKOW.

Agamemnon (s)	London	May 28
Erl King (s)	London	May 31
Hongkong (s)	London	June 3
Gordon Castle (s)	London	June 5
Parnassus (s)	London	June 7

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL—Tls. 2,500,000, in 25,000 Shares of Tls. 100 each;

Tls. 25 per Share payable on allotment, and the remainder in such sums and at such times as the Directors may determine, but so that at least three months' notice shall be given of every call;

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO Tls. 5,000,000:

Provisional Committ

O. O. BEHN, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., Esq., Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
C. J. KING, Esq., Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., Messrs. Little & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq., Messrs. Thorne Brothers & Co.
D. REID, Esq., Messrs. Reid & Co.

Standing Counsel.
R. W. M. BIRD, ESQ., *Barrister-at-Law.*

Secretary to the Provisional Committee.
JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

THE Provisional Committee being now in possession of legal opinion on the subject from London, have decided to establish the Bank by registration under the Companies' Act of 1862. A permanent Board of Direction will be formed in London—as required by the Act—with a Board of Management in Shanghai.

The Provisional Committee therefore give notice that applications for shares will be received by the undersigned not later than the 31st August, 1872.

It is the intention of the Committee that the business of the Bank shall, if possible, be commenced simultaneously in China and London on the 1st January, 1873.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
J. GILFILLAN,
Secretary.

tf 868 Shanghai, 4th May, 1872.

DEUTSCHE NATIONAL BANK AT BREMEN.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK IS 15,000,000 THALER, OR £2,250,000, DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES OF 200 THALER, OR £30 EACH, OF WHICH ONE HALF, OR 37,500 SHARES, REPRESENTING A CAPITAL OF 7,500,000 THALER, HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE, of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Shanghai.

tf 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. H. Melchers, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. C. F. Weller, Esq.
A. Foost, Esq.
H. R. Lemann, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 7th May, 1872.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHARE DEPARTMENT, HONGKONG, 1st June, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fifth and last Call of Twenty-five Dollars per Share on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, is payable on the 1st day of July next, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per Annum will be charged on the amount of all Calls unpaid; and the provisions of the 36th Article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

tf 1027 Hongkong, 1st June, 1872.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING the temporary absence of the undersigned, Mr. W. D. AUTEY has been appointed Acting Manager.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

tf 561 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1872.

P. BENNETT, W. H. HENRIQUES.
D. H. TILLSON & Co.,
BAKERS, COMPRADORES, AND NAVAL CONTRACTORS, KOBE (HIOGO), *JAPAN.*

6m 120 Hongkong, 17th January, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that, the business hitherto carried on under the style of the TAK-TAI Cotton and Cotton Yarn firm, No. 26, Wing-Lok Street, ceased on the end of the 4th moon (May 1872), from which date no business whatsoever has been transacted, and all accounts were settled and closed. If hereafter any one of the partners of the late firm should have dealings with any one or take goods on credit or borrow money with the seal of the late TAK-TAI firm, he himself is to be looked to for payment, the undersigned will not be responsible. This is a special notice to avoid future trouble.

TAK-TAI.

17d 1136 Hongkong, 20th June, 1872.

Intimations.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

Bankers.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.

Underwriter. JOHN JOSEPH TIDD. *Secretary.* JOSEPH ANGUS.

DURING each year it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their paid-up Capital, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, so soon as practicable after the expiration of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the results of the business, due provision being made for all outstanding risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent. of the residue, will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM this date, the following rates of Premium will be charged by the undersigned Agents of the above Company, via Suez Canal to the United Kingdom, subject to a discount of 15 per cent.

For first-class full power steamer:

	Silk	Tea	Other M'dise	*With Average Merchandise F. P. A. with Canal Grounding clause.*
From Canton Waters,	1½	1¾	1½	1
" S'hai & F'chow,	1½	1½	1½	1½
" Hankow,	1½	1¾	1½	1½
Per Mail steamer overland:				
From Canton Waters,	1	1½	1	¾
" Shanghai,	1½	1½	1½	1

After paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits is to be distributed pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premiums.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

3m 843 Hongkong, 27th May, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE Ocean Steam-ship Company being protected by open Policies of Insurance, is prepared to accommodate shippers by covering produce at the following premiums, payments in case of loss or damage being made with promptitude, and Settlements adjusted according to Lloyds' rules.

	F. P. A. (with All risks. Canal stranding clause).	
Tea, Hongkong to London,	32/6	28/
Silk, do. do.	19/	

Premiums, *net cash*, at the sight exchange of Bank Drafts on London.

Apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 808 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned are prepared to issue Policies covering Tea and Silk, shipped by steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Co. and O. S. S. Co. at the following rates of premium, subject to a discount of 15%.

		With Average.	*F. P. A.*
From Hongkong to London.	Tea,	35/%	25/%
	Silk,	20/%	

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

tf 809 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

OCEAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made for the conveyance of Cargo, via London, to New York, transhipping to the steamers of the North German Lloyd Company at Southampton, the Undersigned are now prepared to sign through Bills of Lading.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

1m 1048 Hongkong, 4th June, 1872.

OCEAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

ARRANGEMENTS having been completed with the different Mediterranean Steamship Companies, the Undersigned are now prepared to engage cargo, at through rates, for any of the following ports:—

Marseilles, Barcelona, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Trieste, Venice, Brindisi, Ancona, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Odessa.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

1m 1049 Hongkong, 4th June, 1872.

IN consequence of the retirement of Mr. W. J. STEBBY from our Firm, we request that all accounts owing by us may be sent in for payment, and that all accounts due to us be paid forthwith.

SAYLE & Co.

tf 1025 Hongkong, 1st June, 1872.

VICTORIA BAKERY,
Wellington Street, No. 28,
HONGKONG,
Near the Catholic Cathedral.

L. PEREIRA has the honor to inform the Public of this Colony that he has aggregated to his Bakery a Pastry and Confectionery Establishment in all its branches, undertaken by experienced Europeans. All orders promptly attended to, and at most reasonable terms. The above solicits the Public patronage, which will be most thankfully received. Ice Creams and fresh Pastry to be had daily from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.

A price list will be furnished to Patrons.

A Reduction made on large orders.

1m 1018 Hongkong, 31st May, 1872.

THE Undersigned Grocer's Shop has been established at Ngo-mee Street, Macao, for many years. In 1867 Hoo-low and Pou-chung Tea were added to our commodity of trade, and a branch under the shop name MAN-LOONG-HING-EEE was established at Calcutta. Our tea is of finest quality, hence a large business has been done under the patronage of English merchants in late years. The fine quality of our tea having caused some evil disposed persons to apply our shop names to their inferior articles, thus our reputation and right is infringed, and the English merchants are imposed upon by them. We have therefore brought this matter to the notice of the authorities, and will take immediate proceedings against, and bring to justice, any person who has infringed our rights.

MAN-LOONG-TAI.
Macao.

1m 1128

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Photographic Rooms, Wyndham Street, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of W. P. FLOYD, Esq.

TO-MORROW,
the 27th June, 1872, at noon,—

Consisting of Damask Covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, Side TABLES, PIANO, HARMONIUM, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, Window CURTAINS, CARPET, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, BEDSTEAD, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS.

Also,
A quantity of Photographic APPARATUS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1137 Hongkong, 20th June, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 27th June, 1872, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

PAINT.
American TOBACCO.
Cassis VERMOUTH.
BUTTER, in 4 lbs. to 10 lbs. Tins.
Raven's DUCK.
Boxes Yellow Bar SOAP.
" Feather "
Green PEAS, in Tins.
SALAD OIL.
ARROWROOT.
W. SAUCE.
Assorted HANDKERCHIEFS.

Also,
Balance of the Invoice of Japanese VASES. &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF CASH.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1177 Hongkong, 26th June, 1872.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales' Rooms, Queen's Road, on

FRIDAY,
the 28th June, 1872, at noon,—

American Gothic and Octagonal CLOCKS, SCISSORS, Pen KNIVES, CONCERTINAS, MATCHES, Transparent STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES, Yellow SOAP, Corn BROOMS, Dressed DOLLS, Account BOOKS, Copying INK.

Also,
10 Dozen Kid and Enamelled Boot TOPS.
Havannah CIGARS, OLD TOM, PORTER, Sickel's Wine BITTERS, Jeffrey's STOUT.

And,
20 Sharp's RIFLES with CARTRIDGES and CAPS.
20 Single Shot PISTOLS & CARTRIDGES.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1175 Hongkong, 26th June, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 29th day of June, 1872, at noon,
At the residence of H. B. DE SOUZA, Esq., at No. 1, Aberdeen Street,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, CHANDELIERS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, WHATNOTS, SIDEBOARD, Toilet TABLE, Washing STAND, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1182 Hongkong, 26th June, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MARQUES & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 29th June, 1872, at their Sales Room, Ground-floor, Hongkong Hotel,—

An Invoice of Japanese Porcelain VASES, Bronze ORNAMENTS, Ivory CURIOS and FANS, &c., &c.

Also,
Gilt CLOCKS with Glass SHADES, Night CLOCKS with Lamps, Roman LAMPS, &c., &c., &c.

And,
Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

1180 Hongkong, 26th June, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 3rd day of July, 1872, at Noon, on the Premises,—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, together with the BUILDINGS erected thereon (lately used as the West Point Foundry, by the late D. ILLINGWORTH), situated on the Praya West.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expense of which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1150 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1872.

FOR SALE.

THE British Steamer

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

938 Tons Register, carrying capacity 25,000 piculs Dead weight, exclusive of Coal. Built by HENDERSON & Co., Renfrew, in 1861. Engines Direct acting. 250 Horse Power.

For further particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 754 Hongkong, 24th April, 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified to Masters of Vessels that two wooden Beacons, painted White, 21 feet above high-water mark, and surmounted by a wooden disc two feet in diameter, painted black, have been erected on the north side of the Barrier, off Hadington Island, in the Blenheim Passage; on each Beacon a scale is affixed to show the depth of water.

The channel across the barrier is 100 feet wide and 11 feet deep at low water. A straight course steered close to the south side of the Beacons will take vessels safely over the barrier.

T. M. BROWN,
Tide-surveyor.

Harbour Master's Office, [8d 1155
Custom-house, Canton, 22nd June, 1872.

FOR SALE.

DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie.

An Invoice of CHAMPAGNE and French LIQUEURS.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 675 Hongkong, 11th April, 1872.

Intimations.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date on il further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE undersigned, agents for this Corporation, are authorized to allow a discount of 20% upon the rates now current.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1160 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date a Bonus of 20 per cent. on amount of Premia paid will be allowed to all contributors.

ARNHOLD, KARBER & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1161 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of Premia will be allowed upon insurance effected with this office.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents, Guardian Fire Assurance Company.

tf 1163 Hongkong, 25th June, 1872.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY. 1871-1874.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared on and after this date to accept Marine risks upon the same terms as the Local Offices.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Company.

39, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1872. [1m 1825

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

27d 1032 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th instants, both days inclusive.

By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

29d 1022 Hongkong, 1st June, 1872.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Fifth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 30th *June* current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the Fifteenth day of June to the First day of July, 1872, both days inclusive.

By order,
ED. BAKER,
Acting Secretary.

27d 1046 Hongkong, 4th June, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 18th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

VARNUM D. COLLINS, DENTIST,
7, *ARBUTHNOT ROAD,*
HONGKONG.

tf 231 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1872.

J. S. HOOK, SON & CO.,
Agents for
BOUTELLEAU & Co.'s C.V.P. BRANDY.
BOORD & SONS' OLD TOM, Brand: "Swaine, Boord & Co."

tf 818 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1872.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, A. D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & Co.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
(By appointment),
TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD,
AND,
TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

tf 530] [June 21

HONGKONG,
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

J. C. KRUSE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST, JEWELLER,
AND DEALER IN FANCY ARTICLES.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in pursuance of "The Companies' Ordinances, 1865."

CAPITAL $30,000, IN 600 SHARES OF $50 EACH, THE WHOLE OF WHICH IS PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT.

Bankers.—
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Consulting Committee,—
D. R. CRAWFORD, Esq., (Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.)
A. F. SMITH, Esq., (Messrs. MacEwen & Co.)
T. B. BENNING, Esq., Master Mariner.
CÆSAR ERDMANN, Esq., Merchant, Hongkong.
W. H. BELL, Esq., Publisher, Hongkong.

General Managers,—
MESSRS. MACEWEN & Co.

THE objects of this Company are to purchase the assets, property, and effects, with the business and goodwill, of the WANCHI BAKERY, established by the late L. P. WARD, and with the advantages of an extensive and influential proprietary, and the application of the co-operative principle, to develop the business, which is highly remunerative, and capable of great extension.

The Leasehold premises, comprising Inland Lots Nos. 444, 446, 638 and 668A, with the buildings thereon and the Plant, Machinery, and Fixtures therein to be handed over to the Company, have alone been valued by Messrs. Wilson & Salway at $20,000, and the amount at which the present proprietors of the establishment have agreed to transfer the entire property to the Company, comprising the business and goodwill, is $24,000, the whole of which if required they are prepared to take in shares.

The business will comprise not only the manufacture of the ordinary household and ship's bread as at present, but all kinds of fancy bread and confectionery, a choice stock of which will always be procurable at the General Managers' store.

The profits of the Company will be distributed as follows:—One-third will be divided amongst contributing Shareholders, according to the amount of business bestowed by each, and the remaining two-thirds will be applied by way of dividend amongst all the Shareholders. This arrangement offers ample inducements to Storekeepers, Ship-masters, and others who may become Shareholders to contribute business to the Company.

The grounds upon which the support of the general Public will be sought, will be the manufacture of the best goods, and the sale of them at the lowest remunerative rates.

The Articles of Association can be inspected at the office of Messrs. CALDWELL AND BEERETON, the Solicitors of the Company.

Application for shares, as per the annexed form, will be received up to the 1st day of July next, when an allotment will be made.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1872.

Hongkong, day of June, 1872.

To the General Managers of the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,— hereby request that you will allot to.....shares in the above-named Company, and.....agree to accept such shares or any less number you may be pleased to allot to ..... further agree to pay the amount of such share on allotment, and to subscribe to the Articles of Association whenever required to do so.

Yours obediently,

116*]

* Full name and address of the Applicants.

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

PLATE GLASS.
DOTOSTHENES.
A. B. C. CASES.
BEZIQUE.
CAFETIERES.
STATUETTES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.
BRIDECAKES.
PERAMBULATORS.
HARNESS.
COIR DOOR MATS.
CHUBB'S BOXES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW SEASON'S TEA.
L. C. & Co.'s Cumshaw MIXTURE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BUFF BOOTS and SHOES.
Christy's New HATS.
Ellwood's HELMETS.
Manila Straw HATS.
UMBRELLAS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

MEAT SAFES.
ICE MACHINES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.
REINA MARIA.
COLORADO CLARO.
REGALIA CHICA.
LA FLOR DE MURIAS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
Krug's CHAMPAGNE.
ERBACHER.
MEDOC.
HOCHHEIMER.
RUDESHEIMER.
ST. EMELION.
BONNES COTES.
BAS MEDOC.
MONTFERRAND, in wood.
BARSAC.
LA ROSE.
MARGAUX.
MILK PUNCH.
Sparkling MOSELLE.
Sparkling Hock KAPFERBERG.
GENEVA, in Stone Crûches.
Duff Gordon's SHERRY.
Griffin SHERRY.
COMET SHERRY.
MANZANILLA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

14d 1098 Hongkong, 14th June, 1872.

FOR SALE.

AN Invoice of Galvanized Roofing SHEETS. Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1126 Hongkong, 18th June, 1872.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. A. H. CLARK has been appointed General Manager of the above Company's Pier and Godowns.

By order of the Directors,
MICHAEL MOSS,
Secretary.

8d 1131 Hongkong, 18th June, 1872.

Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE departure of the Steamship

"KWANG-TUNG,"

is POSTPONED until TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

2d 1176 Hongkong, 26th June, 1872.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 British Steamship

"MAUD,"

Captain Brittain, will have immediate despatch, having the greatest portion of her cargo engaged.

For balance of freight (General cargo), apply to
PAUL EHLERS & Co.

7d 1171 Hongkong, 26th June, 1872.

FOR SALE.

DEVOE'S BRILLANT KEROSINE OIL. Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

7d 1183 Hongkong, 26th June, 1872.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BRANCH.

FROM this date, till further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current rates of premia charged, will be allowed on all policies issued by this office.

THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

1m 1172 Hongkong, 25th June, 1872.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.

1m 1173 Hongkong, 25th June, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed to insurers; such Discount being payable on the issue of the Policy.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1178 Hongkong, 25th June, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia, will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this office.

A. G. HOGG & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1157 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) Marked respectively "Tender for Work at Kellett's Island"—and "Tender for the erection of a Garrison Billiard Room at Murray Barracks," will be received at this Office up to noon of the 4th July, 1872, from persons desirous of Contracting for the execution of either of the said Services, or for both.

Plans, &c., can be seen, and all further information obtained, at the Royal Engineer Office, Queen's Road, from the 24th to the 29th instant, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. daily.

No Tender will be recognized unless the party making it shall have previously registered his name at the Royal Engineer Office.

C. K. CLEEVE,
Assistant Controller.

Control Office,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1872. [6d 1152

FOR Disposal—ENCAUSTIC TILING, suitable for Hal

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.

(Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow.....Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Amoy.....Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ RUDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....The C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka....The C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BIRTH.

On the 25th instant, at No. 2, Mosque Terrace, the wife of Captain ERNEST A. BERGER, H. M 10th Regt., of a daughter. [1181

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10.07, and the last messengers left the office at 10.28.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 26TH 1872.

We are glad to notice that the Acting REGISTRAR-GENERAL is keeping a vigilant eye over the conduct of his Department, and that he does not lack the moral courage necessary to make summary examples where he discovers irregularities to be going on. There is undoubtedly no department in the Colony which requires more watchfulness, or in which anything like a desire to smoothe matters over and make them pleasant to the eye is more to be deprecated, but it is clear that Mr. TONNOCHY has no idea of going about with his eyes closed, and that so far as it is possible, any attempts on the part of the native employés to abuse the positions which they occupy under the Government, will not escape punishment.

It is the more satisfactory to notice that vigilance is being exercised in this direction, because, as our readers are aware, we have often expressed an opinion that more confidence than was desirable was imposed in the subordinates of the Department; and recent occurrences must make it apparent that those remarks, though they were severely impugned in some quarters at the time they were made, were not without foundation. The constitution of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S Department is such that more facilities are offered in it for underhanded practices than in any other public office, and hence anything like an undue tendency to rely upon the statements of subordinates, or to allow the native employés any latitude to act independently of the Head of the office, is certain to lead to such abuses as have latterly been discovered. We have never been unwilling to make excuses for some shortcomings in this Department, because its very nature is such that the Head of it must, so to say, be always treading upon delicate ground; and, unless he be especially circumspect and discreet he is certain to fall into serious errors. In many cases such failings may be properly looked upon with some little leniency, but the public may justly feel uneasy, if they see in the officer holding the post of REGISTRAR-GENERAL anything like such over self confidence as may make him lax in exercising that vigilance which is essential to the proper conduct of the office under his charge. It is, of course, not desirable in such a position to be over fussy and suspicious; but reasonable care and vigilance, and above all, an openness to suggestions as to where there is a possibility of shortcomings, are essentials in the official who is put over the REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S Department.

We may, perhaps, be disposed to overestimate the qualifications which are really required, as we are disposed to place them at a very high standard, and to believe that there should be a gentleman of extensive knowledge with regard to the Chinese at the head of an office, which is of scarcely less importance than that of the GOVERNOR himself. For such a post, we believe, it would pay the Colony well to give a very high rate of remuneration to some person of lengthened experience regarding the Chinese, not merely in Hongkong, but at the ports, where it will be admitted there are much better opportunities of gaining an acquaintance with the character and the ways of the natives than in so small a place as Hongkong. Still, so long as the Government of the Colony does not take this view, and considers that a less high class of qualification is sufficient, we are of course not justified in expecting impossibilities, and can make allowance for occasional mistakes, if upon the whole we are convinced that the duties of the office are being conducted with energy, watchfulness, and a due appreciation of the difficulties which must of necessity attach to this Department. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that we notice evidence of these necessary qualifications in Mr. TONNOCHY, and we can only hope that, as he has not hesitated to hunt out existing abuses, he will not, should it be necessary, shrink from the task of honestly representing to the Executive such defects in the nature of the Department as may appear to him calculated in themselves to lead to irregularities.

The Band of H.M.'s 10th Regiment will perform in the Public Gardens this afternoon, at 5.15 p.m. The following is the programme:—

March....*Der Nebensonne*.....Streck.
Selection. *Semiramide*.....Rossini.
Waltz.....*Guards*.....D Godfrey.
Selection. *Das Nachtlager in Granada*.Kreutzer.
Quadrille. *Royal Alfred*.....O. Godfrey.
Galop.....*Jagers Lust*.....Riede.

We understand that the submarine divers went down yesterday, at 4 p.m., to the wreck of the *Dunmail*, and, as anticipated, found the hull nearly covered with mud. Eighty pounds of powder were taken over for the purpose of blowing it up, which was planted in the hold, with the electric battery attached, and at a given moment it exploded, much to the astonishment of a number of gentlemen present on board the Dock Company's Launch, which was some thirty yards off. It was expected some manœuvring would be enacted, instead of which, a spring was touched and they were suddenly bounced two or three times off their feet. After all was over, it was found the 80 lb. charge of powder had done little good. It is understood a much larger charge will be used to-day or to-morrow.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 22nd June, 1872.

There is reason to believe that an additional Article upon a totally new basis is now the object of the negociations between England and America. It is reported in Washington that the Arbitrators have expressed an opinion that the indirect claims are not a proper subject for money award, consequently America will not insist now. It is confirmed that the Arbitrators have excluded the indirect claims. The withdrawal of Supplemental Article is probable.

Hongkong, 24th June.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of gentlemen interested in the establishment of a school in Hongkong for middle-class children, took place yesterday at the City Hall. H.E. the Governor, Captain O'Callaghan, Hon. Cecil C. Smith, Revd. Mr. Kidd, Revd. Mr. Piper, and Mr. F. Stewart were among those present. The chair was taken by the Hon. P. Ryrie.

The CHAIRMAN said that all had seen the notice, and were aware of the object of the meeting. He was sorry he was not possessed of sufficient power of speech to enlarge on the subject, and he would confine himself to a few words in opening the proceedings. He thought that all would concur in the opinion that an establishment such as that proposed was necessary. There were several Educational Establishments already in the Colony, and among others the Central Government School, which was admirably managed, but was devoted principally to Chinese, and he thought something else was needed for the Colony. There were also the educational establishments of the Roman Catholics, which were no doubt admirable, but these establishments would hardly meet the requirements of the place at present. Therefore, at the suggestion of His Excellency, the meeting had been called to give an expression of opinion and elicit suggestions, which would form a basis of action, and also to ascertain the number of scholars who would be available at the outset, and other matters connected with the school. With these remarks he would leave the discussion in the hands of the meeting.

H. E. the GOVERNOR said he attended the meeting with much pleasure, because he felt that the object in view was both a proper and a good one. He came there with as little desire to assume responsibility as to shirk it, and he made no secret that his own individual opinion was that a Government which neglects the education of the young, commits a great crime against God and man (cheers), because he believed that vice and ignorance were pretty nearly synonimous terms. He did not possess the necessary knowledge to form an opinion as to whether a school such as that proposed by the Hon. Chairman was necessary according to public opinion. He, however, only wished to be satisfied on that point, as once satisfied, the meeting might be sure of his co-operation in carrying out the object. It was necessary that the parents in the Colony should come forward and satisfy the Government that it was the opinion of the Colony that a middle class school should be established. There was great difficulty and delicacy in these polemical days in founding a school, and even if a school were founded, it was doubtful whether any children would be educated in the Colony from childhood to manhood. The question was whether the children born in this Colony were likely to bear fruit, and be able to perform their part in life unless the proper seed were sown here, and at the proper time. If children were allowed to run wild, everyone knew that they became difficult to break in, and that there was a likelihood they would never become practical, and never make much figure in life. In order, however, to carry out the object, it would be necessary that there should be mutual forbearance and toleration, that we should lay aside religious scruples, and meet upon the broad truths of Christianity. The meeting would easily understand that it was neither H.E.'s duty nor his inclination to advocate the interests of any one party or denomination in the Colony at the expense of any other. He had lived long enough to know how much there was of good among the members of those denominations who differ from us, and he did not see why upon the subject of education those differences should not be laid aside, why people should not agree to differ for once, and establish a school on broad and tolerant principles. He believed that all might be taught without giving offence to any. He maintained that the only persons entitled to judge as to what religion a child should be taught were its parents, and that those who took the matter out of their hands assumed a grave responsibility, and he himself would be the very first to resist anything of the kind. If such a school as he had suggested were shown to be wanted, the Colony might rely upon his hearty co-operation, but he thought it would be desirable to lay out something practical, and that the meeting should adopt and pass such resolutions as would enable the Government to know whether a want existed for the school. If they attempted to establish it, and failed, they would be doing greater mischief than if they did nothing at all. There were several good schools and means of education in the Colony, but he could readily see that there were certain classes not here for life, who are not able to send their children home; who did not perhaps like to part with them, and for whom it was desirable means of educating their children should be provided, without any denominational character; and he would be glad if the meeting supplied information as to how far such a school was wanted. (Cheers.)

Rev. Mr. KIDD said that for various reasons he had put into writing the few words he had to say on the subject before the meeting. He understood it was convened not to discuss education generally, but for the purpose of eliciting information as to the requirements of this Colony with the special view of forming a school for the European population. He would confine himself to one point. He would frankly own his views had been considerably altered of late. Before he left England, he expected to find the number of European children much larger than he believed it to be. He considered it would be desirable to take a census of the European population and ascertain the number of children likely to avail of the education it was proposed to give them. Until this was done, we should be groping in the dark. Unless we had these statistics before us the theories propounded would no doubt be good in every respect but one, that is that they would not be practicable. However, taking it for granted for argument, that there would be a sufficient number, it was a great question how the want was to be supplied. No doubt gentlemen had come with many excellent plans. He had himself thought of several, and would lay before the meeting what he considered to be that having the least difficulty, and the least expense. He would, however, merely suggest it, leaving the details to be brought out by subsequent discussion. From his point of view, as a clergyman of the Church of England, he took it for granted that the education was to be religious. Saint Paul's College was already provided for such use, and with a little alteration could be made suitable. He had a copy of the rules of the college, which he might state was vested solely in the Bishop of Victoria. He proceeded to read the first, second, and seventh rules, which showed that the object of the Foundation was to train a body of Christian teachers, according to the tenets of the United Churches of England and Ireland. Europeans as well as natives could be trained according to the views of the Bishop. All forms were to be vested in the Bishop of Victoria for the time being; and finally, it was left to the Bishop of Victoria and the Archbishop of Canterbury to make any alterations, which from causes which might arise, they should deem fit. With these rules before the meeting it seemed to the Rev. gentleman that the Bishop of Victoria or the Archbishop of Canterbury had full power to grant the college for the purpose of denominational education. There was, therefore, a desirable plan, which he submitted in order to start the subject, and for the suggestion of which he was indebted to Mr. Stewart. The scheme was that the Colonial Chaplain should be alone responsible for religious instruction. This would be his natural work in attending the school. The teachers would be the only large item of expenditure; and he would propose that the expense be met as follows: There are two houses in College Gardens, and he would suggest that one be given to the Colonial Chaplain, and the other to the tutor of the College, and that the latter should be allowed to take orders. He did not, however, believe that the College would be self supporting, and, therefore, it would be necessary to make an application for a grant. He was acquainted with a gentleman, a graduate of the University of Oxford, now in China, who would take the post of tutor, so that the expense would be comparatively small, as it would not be necessary to pay his passage. He put the scheme before the meeting as a clergyman of the Church of England; but whether this scheme or some other were adopted, he would as a Christian be heartily rejoiced to give all the aid in his power to the cause of educating the children in Hongkong.

Revd. Mr. PIPER said that as the Colonial Chaplain had shown his willingness to aid in the scheme of education, he would endeavour to remove what seemed to him a misapprehension generally prevalent, and to which allusion had been made by correspondents of the local press, regarding St. Paul's College. It would perhaps not be out of place for him just to say a few words as to the foundation. The ground had been granted by the Colonial Government in the year 1845 to Sir Edward Staunton for educational purposes, more especially for Chinese, and he obtained from England a sum of money, and gave $1,000 himself towards the endowment of the building. Five years after this Bishop Smith was created, and when he arrived he devoted the College to the special good of the Chinese, and Sir John Bowring granted a lease to Bishop Smith and his successors on condition of their carrying out the primary object and intention of the original subscribers. The Colonial office gave only a grant of £250 a year; but the money got was sufficient to build the two houses, to which the Colonial Chaplain had referred, and which brought in $3,600 a year, or say £800. There were $3,850 in the hands of Dent and Co. But in 1865 the grant of £250 was withdrawn, and the money in Dent and Co's. hands unavailable; and the depreciation of rents bringing down the value of the houses from $300 to $150 a month, so reduced the funds that Bishop Alford, who came out with the best intentions of doing good to the Chinese, continued the school, but was forced to close it when it was indebted to him $2,500, which sum has not been paid, and is owing now to the Bishop. Under these circumstances, it would not be presumptious to ask whether the colleges were available, and if we should not ascertain from the Archbishop of Canterbury whether it could be devoted to the purposes proposed. Before sitting down, the rev. gentleman would suggest three plans: First, that a Committee be appointed at this meeting, and that they should communicate with the Colonial Government or the Archbishop of Canterbury, to ascertain how the matter with regard to St. Paul's College stood. Secondly, as the Central School was about to be rebuilt, whether there might not be an additional room and teacher, and the Chinese and Europeans school be thus made in one educational effort. Thirdly, to consider whether if the Government granted the sum of $20,000, necessary to build the school, there would with only about 30 children, which he thought was the number, be funds sufficient to provide $600 or $800 for the teachers. Therefore he would suggest that a census of the children be taken to give data on which to ground their plans. He was sure if the scheme was practicable it would be supported without one dissentient voice. (Applause.)

Mr. STEWART asked the Acting Colonial Secretary whether he knew anything with reference to St. Paul's College.

The Hon. C. C. SMITH replied that he was not in a position to give any information.

H.E. the GOVERNOR said he was sorry he was not able either to give any accurate information, but he had made enquiries and seen the papers. He considered it right to state his conviction that the conditions under which the College was founded had never been complied with. (Loud applause.) And he had no doubt that if the facts connected with it were put before the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of Victoria, it would be restored to the uses for which it was originally intended, and in that sense he had just stated to the Chairman that he believed, if the meeting took a unanimous and practical view of the question, that St. Paul's College could be obtained for this purpose. He was not speaking by book, and did not wish to say anything disparaging to anybody, but from what he could learn, he thought if St. Paul's College had fulfilled the conditions which it was intended to fulfil, this meeting would have been quite unnecessary.

The CHAIRMAN enquired whether if St. Paul's College were obtained the school would be denominational or not.

His EXCELLENCY said he was not going into that. He thought those distinctions should be laid aside for the good of the public.

Mr. RYRIE said that if there was to be a denominational school he was perfectly certain it would be a failure (cheers), and any school which was ultimately to support itself must not be of a denominational character. His own idea was that if a school were established in this Colony it must be one open to all classes of whatever religion, and if there was any bar of that sort in the way of St. Paul's College, the sooner they thought of something else the better. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. STEWART was then called upon for some remarks upon the subject. He said he should like first to find out the wants of the Community with regard to education, after which it would be very easy to devise a scheme for a school. But it was perfectly useless to set up any theory unless there were some grounds on which to go. The only way to get the necessary information was to ascertain the actual number of children who would be sent to the school. He had changed his opinion on this subject since he first came to the Colony. At first he found that the Government had provided a school for the Chinese; that good schools existed for Roman Catholic children, and that consequently the only necessity was to provide a school for children of those who went to the Cathedral. Since then, however, he had discovered that there were so many denominations and nationalities that it would be necessary to lay aside all differences on religious questions. Unless we were prepared to lay aside all distinctions and let the school be available to every child of whatever country or colour he might be, it could not succeed. (Applause.) He had thought it might be practicable to obtain the use of St. Paul's College, for if they were to begin building it, would be a very serious matter, whereas if the College were available all that would be necessary would be repairs to the building and a staff of teachers. Therefore he should like to know as soon as possible whether it was available or not. If not, they must do their best to arrange other plans. The most practical thing they could do to-day would be to appoint a Committee, including members of every nationality represented there. He thought the work would be better done by a small committee than otherwise. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said he had no very precise information as to the number of children who would be likely to attend the school. Gentlemen had written to him, and said they had children, but they did not say how many. As a rough guess he should say, supposing that a school for both boys and girls could be begun at once, that there would be between 20 and 30 children of either sex, probably more girls than boys. They would be able to start, he thought, with 20 or 30 boys, of ages from 5 to 9, but this was only his impression. No doubt many gentlemen who were fathers of families would send in to the Committee information as to the ages of their children. In anything of this sort they must always expect a little hanging back at first, and must be prepared to meet with no great success the first year. But probably there were many of those who now sent their children home to school who would after a time prefer to retain them if a good school were in existence here. He did not advocate establishing a large school to begin with. He had before him some valuable suggestions communicated by the Rev. Dr. Eitel, who suggested an excellent plan for a boys' school. The curriculum he proposed, however, extended over six years, which he thought too long; he did not think many boys would remain at school here for six years. He also proposed a staff of masters whose aggregate salaries would come to about $550 a month, which was too much to start with. He further suggested the formation of a School-Board, of which the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Surgeon, and the Head Master should be members *ex officio*, H.E. the Governor having a final vote with regard to certain matters. Dr. Eitel was opposed to a denominational system, but he would not eliminate religious instruction altogether, and therefore proposed that four hours a week be devoted to denominational instruction, not by the master, but by the clergy or priests of the respective denominations to which the children belonged, should they see fit. This might and might not work; he thought in the end it would result in no religion at all being taught. Dr. Legge had also communicated a suggestion, which was the same as Mr. Piper's, namely, that an upper class should be added to the Central School. The difficulty at present was that there was no room, but, if, as he hoped, they were to have a new Central School, that suggestion might be carried out. He thought they had better now proceed to the election of a Committee.

The Hon. CECIL C. SMITH asked who was to bear the expense of the school proposed.

The CHAIRMAN said his idea was that they should first get help (he did not know to what extent) from the Government, and from subscriptions. The school fees at the rate of $7 or $8 a month would give some assistance.

Mr. SMITH thought $7 too much.

The CHAIRMAN thought it was a very reasonable sum.

Mr. CECIL C. SMITH said there was another point. The children of the Roman Catholic parents must be eliminated altogether from the calculation, because the Very Rev. Father Raimondi had a scheme in operation, and was unwilling that these children should go to any school except such as had Roman Catholic teachers. Therefore, the calculation must be cut down to children belonging to the Church of England, or the Protestant churches in the Colony.

The CHAIRMAN thought there were several Roman Catholic families independent enough to send their children to any school of which they approved. (Applause.)

Mr. FRANCIS said he had felt uncertain whether he should address the meeting or not, but one or two remarks which had fallen from the Chairman, from His Excellency, and from the Colonial Secretary, had decided him to do so. He had been in doubt, because the advertisements or notices of the meeting were so indefinite in their nature, that it was impossible to tell from them what the object of the meeting was to be. It seemed from them as if no school existed in the Colony. Moreover, no data had been provided, though the Chairman in one sense had undertaken that there should be no meeting till he was in possession of data and able to lay them before it. It now seemed that the object was to establish a secular school, so that education should be separated from all religious training. His Excellency said they must lay aside their particular religious scruples, but the difficulty was that those who had religious scruples were not likely to lay them aside. He concurred with Mr. Stewart in the opinion that what the Colony wanted was a school for Protestant children. The one which had been established was a complete failure. Funds were given by private persons and by the Government to be used for the purposes of education in the Colony. The same Government which gave could take them away, and apply them to a public purpose, and he thought the suggestion of the Colonial Chaplain and Mr. Piper a very good one. There were only 22 or 23 children, so far as he could discover, for whom a school was required. The Chinese were provided for, and the Roman Catholics had a school which might claim more support from the Government than it had, which was simply none. He believed he was right in saying that St. Saviour's school had never received any support from the Government. The 22 or 23 children nearly all belonged to the Church of England, or some other Protestant Church. He was just reminded by Mr. Stewart that there were Parsee and Jew children to be thought of, but these might not object to the Central School, which if enlarged would amply meet all their requirements. But the people to be provided for were those who had scruples regarding the Roman Catholic and Central Schools. If a non-religious education was what they wished, why did they not go to the Central School, where the education was of the highest class. Any opening of a public or semi-public school, which should not be denominational, and should hold out a prospect of free education was a temptation to those who were now at denominational schools to leave their own schools and go to the public one. But there were few, who, if they considered the question well, would agree to the principle of education (meaning not merely instruction, but the developments of all faculties of the mind and soul) being non-religious, every mention of God and Providence being omitted. A teacher under such a system must never mention these things, or he must commit himself to some dogmatic opinion either negative or positive. It seemed to him that what was wanted was a Protestant school, but before the Protestant members of the Community asked the Government for assistance they should assist themselves. They should take pattern by the Roman Catholics who had established schools out of the contributions of the whole catholic world. Then when a school was started by any denomination the Government should assist it. The object of Government was not to take education out of the hands of parents, but to assist them. He would ask Mr. Stewart, suggesting to him a perusal of his last Report, whether any education could supply to the Chinese the conscience which he complained that they so sadly wanted. No amount of punishment would deter people from vice, unless you appealed to their consciences. The principle on which Government should go was not making educated men, but making good subjects, who had been taught their duties, to their parents, to their masters, and to their God. No algebra, no mathematics, could make men good subjects, unless their moral being were trained and developed. Education of this sort had been tried, and had done more to increase discontent and unrest amongst the people than any amount of ignorance, however dense. He thought if the Government was to assist education it would be far better to assist parents to send their children out of the Colony, because no school could keep European children from the contamination of Chinese servants and the Chinese generally, and they would suffer more out of school hours in that way than they would gain by the best education. (Applause.)

Mr STEWART remarked that the Central School was at present too small for what was proposed, but he had suggested to the Government that it should be enlarged so as to accommodate 400 or 500 boys, and in that case it would be possible to take European and other boys, but not girls. He did not understand all that Mr. Francis said about secular education and unrest in European countries consequent upon it. So far as he had seen, there were no countries in which there was more discontent and trouble than in Catholic countries. And he did not agree at all that a secular education was an atheist education. He emphatically denied that the education at the Central School was atheist. The books used were those which had been long in use elsewhere, and had given satisfaction to all denominations. The rule was that any question of moral law was never shirked, but dogma was not trenched upon. One of his rules was that the words Protestantism and Catholicism were never to be mentioned in the school.

Mr. FRANCIS wondered how history was taught.

Mr. STEWART said he simply wished to defend himself, and as it had been said that the education at the Central School was atheistic, he denied it as emphatically as possible. Had the Jew the Mahomedan, the Parsee, no religion? It seemed extraordinary that such talk should be heard in this nineteenth century. (Loud applause.) He was prepared to meet every one on the ground of a common God and moral law, and allow the parents, the priests, and the clergy to instruct the children in religious subjects.

Mr. FRANCIS begged to explain that he had no intention of charging the education at the Central School with being atheistic. It was un-Christian. God was not denied, but Christ was not taught.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Francis was under a misapprehension. The school proposed was not to be free.

Mr. STEWART said he accepted Mr. Francis's explanation. The teaching at the Central School was un-Christian, but Mr. Francis had used the word atheistic.

Mr. FRANCIS said if he did he did not mean it.

Mr. SMITH said he should be glad to learn from the Colonial Chaplain whether he was prepared to take pupils, and on what terms, so as to form the nucleus of a school.

The Rev. Mr. KIDD said he had not considered the subject. What he had suggested was that a school being established, the Colonial Chaplain should undertake the religious instruction, which would require only a moderate part of his time. But if the whole education was to be in his hands, he was afraid he could not in justice to his other duties undertake it. Still, if it was thought desirable that the trial should be made, he was willing to consider the matter.

The Rev. Mr. PIPER then proposed that a committee be formed, consisting of Messrs. E. R. Belilios, F. Stewart, J. Greig, Capt. Sands, Mody, Rozario, and P. Ryrie.

Mr. Willocks seconded the resolution.

Mr. FRANCIS was about to propose an amendment, but said he would put it as a substantive resolution, after the present one.

Mr. PIPER'S resolution was then put and carried nem. con.

Mr. FRANCIS then moved "That in the opinion of the meeting there is a want of school accommodation for children of the different Protestant denominations; that no new school accommodation is required for the Roman Catholics; that an extension of the Central School will provide for all others, and that the Committee be instructed to act on this resolution."

Mr. D. R. CRAWFORD seconded the resolution, to which the Chairman objected, that it left too little power to the Committee.

Mr. N. B. DENNYS moved as an amendment: "That in the opinion of this meeting a school is necessary for other than Roman Catholic children, and that the Committee are requested to obtain statistics as to the probable number of children who might attend, and the probable income from fees and subscriptions; to ascertain the actual status of St. Paul's College, with a view to its being used for the scheme; and to lay the results of their enquiries before H. E. the Governor, stating what initial help, if any, in their opinion would be necessary from the Government."

This was seconded by Mr. Brereton.

The CHAIRMAN said he should vote against this. He would put out all about Roman Catholics, and simply say that a school was necessary. (Loud applause.)

Messrs. Dennys and Brereton agreed to strike out the part referring to Roman Catholics, the resolution standing thus: "That in the opinion of this meeting a school is necessary in addition to those now existing, and that the Committee," &c.

This was carried by 22 to 2.

The Rev. Mr. KIDD proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was passed with loud applause.

The CHAIRMAN paid a similar compliment to His Excellency. The vote was carried by acclamation.

His EXCELLENCY thanked the meeting, and remarked that he thought it better to be decidedly wrong than undecidedly right. He had no earthly sympathy with sectarianism, and he thought, judging from what he saw at the meeting, that the prospects of sectarianism in Hongkong were just what they ought to be, as bad as possible. He would be the last man to ask any one to sacrifice his religious convictions (hear, hear.) He held to his own, but he thought they could all maintain their own convictions without interfering with those of other people. He would always aid Christian men in inculcating peace and goodwill, the fear of God, and man's duty to his neighbour. The chairman had done good service in ventilating this subject. The gentleman at the bar, who had argued on the other side, had done well. He admired his talents, but he was not convinced by him. He was a great advocate for publicity and ventilation. Good humoured discussion might do a great deal of good, and could do no harm.

The proceedings then terminated.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

June 25th.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

ASSAULT.

Chinese constable 27 charged a Chinese with being in the Hollywood Road at 8.45 p.m., without a light. Complainant stated that defendant was with a crowd of others, who were also without lights, and when he went up to them and asked where their lights were, the defendant struck him, and the others then knocked him down and ran away. He held on to defendant, as he was the one who first struck him.

Defendant denied the charge, but was nevertheless fined 50 cents for having no light, and $2 for assaulting the Police in the execution of his duty.

RICE AGAIN.

Mr. Charles Smith chief officer of the British bark *Ashburto*, appeared to charge a stevedore's coolie with stealing a hatful of rice, part of the cargo of his ship. Complainant stated that there had been several parcels done up and stowed away ready to be taken. The defendant nor any other person had a right to take rice or sweepings.

Defendant was sent to one month's imprisonment with hard labor.

DISTURBERS OF THE PUBLIC PEACE.

Mr. N. B Dennys appeared to charge on a summons the manager of the Sing Woo Joss house, with beating drums, gongs, and firing crackers on the night of the 23rd, between the hours of 12 midnight and 2 a.m., and again between 5 a.m. and 8 a.m. Complainant stated he had reason to believe the nuisance had been caused by defendant, from information he had received. The noise prevented himself, wife, and family from sleeping, and he had heard that other residents around had in like manner been disturbed. He had before taking out the summons written to the Registrar-General about the subject, and received an answer as follows:—

SIR,—In answer to your letter of this date, enquiring if I had given the people in the joss house in Sing-wong lane permission to fire crackers and beat gongs and drums during the whole of last night, I must inform you that I gave no permission whatever to any people connected with the house to fire crackers or to beat gongs or drums last night.

I trust that you will carry out your intention of proceeding against the parties, as the firing of crackers is strictly forbidden in any district of Victoria, and permission to beat gongs or drums after 8 p.m. can be only obtained by special application to His Excellency the Governor.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

M. S. TONNOCHY,
Acting Registrar-General.

24th June, 1872.

He understood there had been the same noise made last night, and he had a witness to testify to same.

Defendant admitted the charge in both cases.

Chun-a-yin, reporter to the *China Mail*, called, stated he does not know defendant, but lives in Hollywood Road in front of the Sing-woo joss house. At about 12.15 on Monday morning he heard a noise as of beating of drums and blowing a sort of pipe or flute, and occasionally a firing of crackers. The noise was kept up till 2 a.m., and prevented him and his family from sleeping. The noise had intervals of two minutes, and was so great that it could be heard half-a-mile away. He then went to sleep, and was aroused by the same noise at 5 o'clock, which was kept up until 8 a.m. He heard the same noise again on the night of the 24th, commencing at 7 p.m and ending at 9 p.m.

Defendant stated as far as the crackers were concerned he did not fire them, that part of the play was enacted by outside people. He told them they could not fire them. He was on the premises the whole of the time. On occasions like these it has been customary to apply for permission to the Registrar-General, but on this one they omitted doing so.

Mr. Mitchell told defendant that as it did not appear to him he had been up before, he would only fine him in the sum of $10, but he was not to disturb the whole neighbourhood just when he liked.

Fined $10 accordingly, or the choice of one month's hard labour.

CHEAP CHEESE, &C.

One Wong-a-ping, an accountant in the Mowyeun European shop, Queen's Road East, appeared to charge a private of H.M. 10th Regiment, with another not in custody, with coming into his shop on Saturday last, ordering two bottles of lemonade, which they drunk, and a pound of cheese, which also they partly ate in the shop. Complainant stated that they then attempted to go away without paying for same, and when he asked them for the money, they refused to pay, the defendant striking him with a cane several times, and throwing away the cheese. He struggled with defendant, and in the struggle the other got away, and left his cap. He got assistance from the station close by, and gave defendant into custody.

Defendant said he bought the cheese, and the lemonade was ordered and paid for by his comrade, private Watson, who was now on guard. Complainant then wanted him to pay again, and because he would not, he got a knife and attempted to stab him.

Wong-a-yee, a coolie, corroborated the complainant's statement.

Defendant still persisted in stating that no cheese was purchased. Would it be likely, he asked, that a soldier would so disgrace himself as to stand in the street, or in a shop, and eat a lot of cheese? All that was purchased was the two bottles of lemonade, which were paid for.

Lee-a-fook, a lemonade man, residing on the premises, also gave evidence corroborative of the complainant's, and stated defendant when he ran away left his cap in the shop, and took the cheese with him.

Defendant said he only struck complainant in self-defence, as he took a knife to him, and attempted to stab him. Also, he was attacked by the Chinese in the shop with bamboos: they struck him and knocked off his helmet, and he had had to run for his life, or he would have been stabbed. Had a witness to prove same.

Jacob Adams, a private in H. M. 10th Regt., called, said he was in the Barracks on the 22nd, between 4 and 5 p.m., and heard a noise. Looking out, saw a crowd of Chinese with bamboos beating the defendant, who was running away without a cap. There were no blows given by defendant, but he had a stick in his hand when running away.

Defendant said his principal witness was Watson, who was on guard.

The case was then remanded to the 27th instant.

ALL ABOUT A DOLLAR.

Mahomed Saduk, a broker, summoned one Wing-cheong for assaulting him on 23rd inst., at 10 a.m., in the public street. Complainant stated that he owed defendant $1, and defendant came to him in the street and demanded it of him. He told defendant to wait till he got to his house, when defendant abused him, and said he had been often enough. He told defendant to go away, when he pushed him, struck him with an umbrella, and knocked off his turban cap. A gentleman came up and advised defendant to be quiet, when defendant also kicked him.

Alaraka Abim, a broker living in Peel-street, called, stated he knows the defendant. He is a turban maker. On Sunday last saw the defendant and complainant talking together, presently saw a clashing of umbrellas. After the fencing complainant had a cut lip, by which umbrella he did not know. He then saw defendant take hold of complainant's turban with both hands and crash it down on the ground, and then kick him. Defendant has since asked witness to go with him to try to recover the one dollar.

A Chinese broker, called on the part of defendant, said he saw the struggle, saw no lips bleed, the turban fell off by each pushing the other, complainant pushing defendant first.

Mr. Mitchell told complainant he believed he had given defendant great provocation in having him to run about about after him for such a small sum. He did not believe half the statement he had made, and looking at the case in the view he did, he would discharge the Defendant.

TWO PUGILISTIC WOMEN.

Chinese constable No. 253 charged two women, named Mok-a-sein and Mok-a-taw, with fighting in the streets. Complainant stated that when he attempted to separate them, some men beat him, and ran away.

Defendants were fined $1 each.

STEALING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Sikh constable 512 charged a Chinese youth with appropriating to himself a basket of turf cut by convicts for the use of the Government, at the Gap, Talpingshan.

Defendant said he did not know he was doing wrong, but as it was shewn there was a notice posted up prohibiting people taking earth away, defendant was sent to ten days' imprisonment.

ASSAULT

Tang-a-peng, a painter, summoned one Fong-wing, master of the Yau-cheong photographic shop, for assaulting him and throwing a basin of water on him. Complainant stated he owed defendant $10, for which he gave a promissory note *unstamped* (promissory note produced, torn up by defendant, who said complainant tore same). He paid him $2, and asked him for some pictures which belonging to him, and defendant refused to give them up, saying he wanted the the whole sum first. Some words ensued, and defendant threw a basin of water over him, then ran after him with others and beat him.

Defendant said complainant came with $2, and he refused to take it; he then asked to see the promissory note, and he shewed it to him, when complainant snatched it, tore it up, and ran away. He gave chase and picked up the pieces. Complainant then returned and abused him, upsetting the things in his shop, amongst which was a basin of water. He gave him into custody, when complainant was advised at the charge room to get out a summons against him.

Complainant called a witness named Poon-a-tong, who corroborated his evidence as far as the assault went.

Defendant called one of his shop coolies, who also corroborated his statement.

As it was not proven who was the most at fault, the defendant was discharged.

UNLAWFUL USE.

One Wong-a-koon, a shopkeeper, was charged by the Registrar-General, through Mr. Osmond, with using a Registration ticket not his own, and was fined in the sum of $15.

UP AGAIN.

On Wednesday last a case came before his Worship F. W. Mitchell, Esq., in which a chair coolie, No. 715, summoned Mr. W. D. Marshall, shipping master to the U. S. Consulate, for unlawfully assaulting and beating him. The case ended by a fine of 50 cents, and an order to pay chair hire 40 cents. Defendant was not able to pay his fine, not having at the time the proper coin in his possession, and was entrusted with his liberty on a promise to send up the money. Not doing so that day, the chair coolie got a chit to defendant to procure his 40 cents, who presented the letter on Saturday last, and instead of payment got assaulted again, not by defendant this time, but by a woman complainant termed his wife. Complainant procured a summons unfortunately against the wrong person, Mr. W. D. Marshall appearing instead, consequently the case when it came on yesterday was discharged. It was ascertained, however, that defendant had paid his fine, also his amends to the coolie, into the Court on Saturday last.

CHINA MAIL SUBSIDY.

The adoption by the Senate of the amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill increasing the subsidy for the China and Japan Mail Service to one million per annum, and providing for a semi-monthly service, affords a strong hope that the mistake made in the House a short time since by negativing the proposition will yet be remedied. Coming back to the House with the Senate's indorsement, the small majority by which it was overthrown may be overcome. Senator Casserly having introduced a clause ensuring that shippers shall not be prevented sending their goods east from San Francisco *via* Panama, may now be expected to withdraw his opposition to the proposal, and not as before to exert his influence with the House against its passage.—*Bulletin.*

At Greenwich a troupe of strolling players, accused of acting a stage play in an unlicenced booth, were discharged on the technical ground that the booth, being removable, was not a house or place in the sense of a building.

At Westminister Police-court a night cabman was charged with neglecting his child, aged nine years. He only allowed her a penny a day to live on, and she was in a terrible state from disease and dirt. The magistrate adjourned the case for four weeks, giving the man time to make better arrangements.

At Southampton the sailors on strike appear to be yielding, and have accepted the mediation of Captain Maxse. In London the movement has scarcely assumed the proportions of a regular strike, being simply as yet a holding out for an advance of wages; nor has any great inconvenience been experienced by outward bound ships in the Thames.

Judgment was given by the Judicial Committee in the case of General Forrester, M.P., *v.* the Government of India, relating to a sum of about half a million sterling. General Forrester had married the widow of Mr. Dyce Sombre, who claimed under the estate of his

the expense of threepence, and declined by us at the expense of threepence more! Sent, too, with such pretty, insinuating, modest appeals, so that the very ink would blush, if black or blue could blush at all! Nobody seems to think anything of our own feelings, or to remember how sorry it makes us to say "No"—how we try in vain to convince ourselves that we may, without moral violence to our better judgment, say "Yes"—how, almost with tears, we dictate the fiat of doom to the gentlemen whose vocation it is to send off the stern but wholesome negatives! It is all a miserable business, and we enjoy it as little as anybody.

We have spoken frankly and plainly, essaying a little surgery as gently as possible; but we should be misunderstood, if it were supposed looking for the poetical side of that which is the common lot to encounter. Between these and the construction of verses to be printed there is a wide difference, or rather we should say that these will furnish the best safeguard against such a habit. In most cases there is no objection to versification as a private and personal recreation, if only the notion of publication is rigidly kept under. Mediocrity is only disreputable when it is obtrusive, and by no fair tribunal can we be severely censured for foibles which we take care shall harm not even ourselves. We do not object to Pegasus as a private and family hack. It is only when he is goaded, with feeble snort, little fire, and an indisputable spavin, into Printing House-square, that he becomes, in our opinion, a disagreeable, if not an immoral, animal.

A NEW NAME FOR BRIBERY.—The New York Senate recently refused to expel Senator James Wood for accepting bribes, but passed a resolution of censure for "placing himself under pecuniary obligations to parties interested in legislation."

"Is Mies Illinking at home?" asked Mr. Sanders to the Irish girl who answered the ring at the door. "Yes, I b'lave she is, sir." "Is she engaged?" "An' is it engaged you say? Faith an' I can't tell ye sir; but she kissed Mr. Vincent last evening, as if she had not seen the like of him, an' it's engaged I believe they are, sir."

COLORED MEN MADE WHITE.—A Tennessee philanthropist has invented a process which is warranted to transform the verriest son of Africa into an unmistakable Caucasian. The candidate will first be subjected to a bath of alkaline water. Having been well cleansed, he is placed in a room where a reliable thermometer indicates 120 degrees of Fahrenheit. After fifteen minutes' baking, the partially cooked victim is conducted to a bath of chlorine water, at the ordinary temperature. The heat has opened all the pores, so that the chlorine flows in and reaches the colouring matter. To keep it in, the pores must be closed. To close the pores, the subject must be introduced into an ice-cellar, where he spends ten minutes in absolute agony, but relative bliss; for the next step is to drop his exhausted form into water, heated to 80 degrees. In this, the pores open, the chlorine grapples the coloring matter, and our colored brother is colored no more. At least this is theory. As all persons experimented upon have died before reaching the final bath the practical value of the process is not known.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 25TH, EVENING.

There has been an active speculative demand in New Patna, forward delivery, 6th and 7th sales on three weeks time to arrive, closing firm at $645 and $655. At the opening Patna was placed at $632 cash, at which about 60 chests changed hands, subsequently sales were effected at $637½ cash, and $642½ on credit; in other descriptions, however, but little business has been done; Malwa, $585 cash, and $610 on credit, with 3 to 4½ catties allowance, according to quality.

JUNE 26TH, MORNING.

New Patna, $640 to $645, cash and credit; New Benares, $615 to $620, cash and credit; Malwa, $585 cash.

Bank Shares are steady at quotations. Fire Shares are looking down; Hongkongs have been dealt in pretty freely at $532½ to $535 for cash, $550 for September, and $565 for December, both here and in Shanghai, but close weak at $520 for cash. In Chinas there has nothing been done. In Victorias, a large parcel has been placed for end of September at $150. Steamboats are lower, with sales at 35 per cent. premium for end of the month. Shanghai Steam Navigations are in demand at Tls. 142 to 144 for cash and end of the month. There is a small enquiry for Hotels at 48 per cent. discount.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—68 to 69 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—66 to 67 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,400 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,500 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 50 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$100 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$320 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$54 per share, premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$50 per share, premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—35 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 142 to 144 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—48 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—Par, nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$50 per share discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—$15 to $16 per share, discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight....4/5½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/6 to 4/6½
Credits, at 6 months' sight....4/6½ to 4/6¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight....4/6¾
Bank Bills on demand....4/5
ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 3 months' sight.... —
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 232
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 232
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days sight....73½
Bank, 15 days sight....73½
Private, 30 days' sight....73½

SALES ON JUNE 25TH, 1872.

As reported by Chinese.

T-Cloth, 1,000 pieces, at $2.75, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
Drills, 15lbs., 1,020 pieces, at $4.15, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
Grey Shirtings, 7lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $2.20, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
Grey Shirtings, 8lbs., 1,500 pieces, at $2.55, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
Iron Bar, 840 piculs, at $3.75, by foreign merchant to Canton merchant.
Tin Plates, 200 boxes, at $7.90, by foreign merchant to Canton merchant.
Copper Sheathing, 20 boxes, at $23.00, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
Copper Nails, 50 piculs, at $26.50, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
Lastings, 400 pieces, at $15.60, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
Saigon Cotton, 100 bales, at $17.10, by foreign merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.
Calcutta Cotton, 50 bales, at $14.25, by foreign merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.
White Sugar, 230 bags, at $6.72, by Ying-kee to Hongkong merchant.
Brown Sugar, 400 bales, at $3.47, by Ying-kee to Hongkong merchant.
Sugar Candy, 1,000 piculs, at $8.90, by Ying-kee to foreign merchant.
Camphor, 200 piculs, at $26.00, by Wing-cheong-shun to foreign merchant.
Saigon Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $1.97, by Hop-hing to Hongkong merchant.
White Wax, 4 pieces, at $81.50, by Fook-mow-loong to Hongkong merchant.
Fungus, 30 bundles, at $30.80, by Hing-tai to Hongkong merchant.

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
(Corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets,)
ARE NOW OPEN,
FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
PORTRAITS TAKEN WITHOUT REGARD TO WEATHER.
N.B.—The Photographic Rooms are over the *Daily Advertiser* Office.
E. RHSFELDT.
tf 768 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1872.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).
THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," with Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1132 Hongkong, 19th June, 1872.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE, No. 8, West Terrace. Apply to
J. P. DA COSTA.
tf 1100 Hongkong, 14th June, 1872.

TO LET.
2 HOUSES, in Seymour Terrace, No. 2 and 3. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1009 Hongkong, 30th May, 1872.

TO LET.
A COMMODIOUS ROOM and BATH-ROOM, in a desirable locality, 5 minutes from Post-office. Address "Z. Z.," office of this paper.
tf 951 Hongkong, 21st May, 1872.

TO LET,
From the 1st of June next.
THAT commodious and well-known BUNGALOW, situated in the Albany, (in the rear of Mr. W. H. ALEXANDER's house), at present occupied by Messrs. HUGHES and BOTTOMLEY, containing six rooms, with Bath-rooms, Out-offices, and a three-stalled Stable, and having a splendid Garden all round the premises.
For particulars, apply at *No. 16, Lyndhurst Terrace.*
tf 737 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1872.

TO LET.
NO. 1, Peshill Terrace, Elgin Street. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 467 Hongkong, 7th March, 1872.

HOUSES TO LET
IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at the Store of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & Co., Queen's Road West.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR
tf 341 Hongkong, 20th February, 1872.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).
THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen, Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

TO LET,
With possession on 1st January.
THE PREMISES in Queen's Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. SCHELLHASS & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 7 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

TO LET.
(With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872).
THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to
WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects, &c.
tf 1846 Hongkong 27th October, 1871.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 416 Hongkong, January, 1867

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March 1871.

SMOKERS, ATTENTION!!!
KELLY & CO.'S, SHANGHAI, CELEBRATED MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.
"Smoking Mixture".....$2.00 per lb. tin.
"Happy Thought".....1.50 "
"Bright Century," chewing...1.50 "
GUARANTEED to be superior in quality to those packed at home, and universally used wherever introduced.
Agency for Hongkong,
AT
No. 10, Queen's Road Central.
945 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1872.

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.
SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

FOOCHOW DOCK.
RIVER MIN.
THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 18 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

SAIL MAKING.
WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

THE Undersigned has for years established himself at No. 1, Sham-sok-ting, Macao, as a Commission Agent. All accounts and everything connected with the transactions of his various customers were settled. As men are sent by firms in distant places to take charge of their goods in his shop, with the assistance of his employés, he begs to inform the Public that he will not hold himself responsible for debts contracted, or security given for others, without his signature and consent, though with the seal of his shop. With a view to avoid trouble in future, this notice is therefore given.
WONG CHOY.
6m 1145 Hongkong, 21st June, 1872.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Africa (str.)		Hongkong	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Ravensworth Castle (str.)	Sergent	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Quick dispatch.
LONDON	Maud (str.)	Brittain	Hongkong	Paul Ehlers & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Saint Andrew's Castle	J. Gilles	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
HAMBURG	Corona	J. Bate	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Marie Rickmers	Holt	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Hertha	Schreiber	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Valparaiso		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Arracan		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Ashburton	Smith	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SOURABAYA	Carolina	Tholen	Hongkong	John Burd & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Odessa (str.)	Burkitt	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Chi-jan Maru	Ekstrand	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
N'SAKI, HIOGO, & Y'HAMA	Nymph (str.)	Vroom	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI AND HANKOW	Russia (str.)	Soutiovvy	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Craigforth (str.)		Hongkong	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Abbotsford (str.)	Paterson	Hongkong	August Heard & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
SAYLE & Co.,
SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, & GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS AND SUMMER STOCK.
In consequence of the retirement of Mr. W. J. STERRY from our Firm, we shall, for a short time only, offer a portion of our STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
The Goods will be ready for sale on
MONDAY, JUNE 3RD,
and will comprise the following:—
A large lot of PRINTED MUSLINS, at about half price.
Scotch and Manchester MUSLINS.
LACES,
at a great reduction.
SEWN MUSLIN GOODS,
at a great reduction.
PLAIN AND FIGURED POPLINS.
FANCY GLACES.
BLACK BAREGES.
EMBROIDERED & PLAIN SKIRTS,
much below usual prices.
CRINOLINES,
much below usual prices.
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS.
HOSIERY, TIES, AND SCARVES.
LONG CLOTH
AND
CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
TOWELS AND HUCKABACKS.
&c., &c., &c.
An early inspection is invited.
SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG;
AND AT CORNER OF
NANKIN AND SZECHUN ROAD,
SHANGHAI.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1872.

FOR SALE.
MANILLA HARDWOOD.
F. PEIL.
tf 418 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE.
G. H. Mumm's 1st quality.....£15.00 Pints...16.00
Do. "Extra 1st quality," 16.00
Do. "Carte Blanche," 17.00
AMONTILLADO, bottled by the undersigned.....19.00
Superior SHERRY, do. do. 10.50
Superior MEDOC, Vintage, 1865.....6.00
Superior St. JULIEN, do. 10.00
Sparkling MOSELLE, P. A. Mumm's 14.00 Pints 15.00
Choice ROBT. Black Seal.....11.00
Do. Green Seal.....12.50
Hennessy's BRANDY, one star.....7.00
Do. Liqueur do., "V.F.O.P.".....24.00
REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 236 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

NOW READY.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.
FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a great economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.
To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration: Obalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 800,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.
For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.
TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

DINNER & DESSERT CLARETS.
100 CASES CHATEAU DE LA PICOTIERE. TIERE. (Yellow Capsule.)
50 cases CHATEAU DE LA PICOTIERE. (Red Capsule.)
40 " CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
40 " CHATEAU LAROSE.
20 cases HAUT SAUTERNE.
BRANDY.
300 cases Superior Old Pale COGNAC, *(V. Boulland.)*
BUTTER.
FENNARD'S First Quality, in 1 lb. bottles.
For Sale by
H. L. NORONHA.
Oswald's Terrace, Wellington Street,
Hongkong, 29th May, 1872. [6m 1000

FOR SALE,
Ex Steamer "Vixen."
5 CASES Geisenheimer ROTHENBERG, 1865, $14 a case.
10 cases Hochheimer DOMDECHANEY, 1865, $18 a case.
10 cases LIEBFRAUENMILCH, 1857, $20 a case.
10 cases Steinberger CABINET, 1865, $26 a case.
5 cases Rüdesheimer BERG, 1865, $17 a case.
The Wines being of a superior quality.
20 cases Quarts, de St. Marceaux & Co. Champagne, CARTE BLANCHE.
30 " Pints, do. do. do.
HESSE & Co.
tf 581 Hongkong, 27th March, 1872.

NO. 2 CIGARS, Fortin, May 1871.
do. do. Sandung, May 1871.
do. do. Fortin, November 1871.
do. do. Bilibid, October 1871.
No. 2 CHEROOTS, Cavite, December 1871.
REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 606 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE CAVITE CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
H. COHEN,
Bird's Lane.
tf 868 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1872.

FOR SALE.
FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

FOR SALE.
Just landed, ex "Discursen," via Hamburg.
A SMALL Invoice of Teod. Meinhard's Aromatic Angostura BITTERS, particularly adapted and appropriate for Tropical climates, and is recommended for its aroma and tonic qualities.
Apply to
MARQUES & Co.,
Queen's Road.
tf 379 Hongkong, 26th February, 1872.

NOW READY
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENTS' FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived, per Steamer "Enterprise," direct from Lisbon.
100 CASKS Superior White Portuguese WINE, and 200 Casks Superior Tinto WINE. Apply to
FLORENCIO ANTONIO DA CRUZ.
2m 989 Macao, 27th May, 1872.

FOR SALE.
BEST Cory's Merthyr double screened Steam COAL.
Best Steam COAL.
In Lots to suit purchasers.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
1m 1077 Hongkong, 11th June, 1872.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE,
Just landed, ex late arrivals.
AN Invoice of Liebig's EXTRACT OF MEAT, at cost price, 25 dozen for $260, quantity as under:—
10 dozen 8 oz. pots at $16.50
7 " 4 " 8.60 } total $263.35.
8 " 2 " 4.77
25 dozen.
Can be had at the above price by the dozen.
Terms:—Cash only in bank notes.
YUNE-KEE,
19, *Graham Street.*
2w 1113 Hongkong, 17th June, 1872.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN, RHIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

FOR SALE.
A VERY Handsome Thoroughbred Young Tibet DOG, about 24 inches high, Black and Tanny Points, and a good Watch Dog. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 880 Hongkong, 1 th May, 1 72.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to ROBMOND GRAHAM & Co.
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 634 April 6

WANTED.
A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.
Address E. V. C., care of *Daily Press* office.
tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Rudicoll's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 750 Hongkong, 24th April, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"ABBOTSFORD,"
Captain Paterson, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 26th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2d 1158 Hongkong, 25th June, 1872.

FOR SAIGON.
THE Steamship
"ODESSA,"
Captain Burkitt, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1154 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE British Steamer
"CRAIGFORTH,"
expected to arrive here on Wednesday, the 26th instant, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
2d 1142 Hongkong, 21st June, 1872

FOR SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.
THE Russian Steamer
"RUSSIA,"
Soutiovvy, Master, having left Singapore for this Port on the 19th instant, will load as above and have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1138 Hongkong, 20th June, 1872.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE A 1 British Steamer
"RAVENSWORTH CASTLE,"
Sergent, Commander, expected on or about the 23rd instant, will load at Whampoa and here for the above port, and find quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 18th June, 1872.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE British Steamer
"AFRICA,"
will load for the above port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1120 Hongkong, 18th June, 1872.

FOR NAGASAKI, HIOGO, AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamer
"NYMPH,"
Captain Vroom, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1121 Hongkong, 18th June, 1872.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE Barque
"CHI-JAN MARU,"
Captain Ekstrand, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1122 Hongkong, 18th June, 1872.

FOR SOURABAYA *direct.*
THE Dutch Ship
"CAROLINA,"
Captain Tholen, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1123 Hongkong, 18th June, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Ship
"ARRACAN,"
will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1124 Hongkong, 18th June, 1872.

FOR LONDON.
THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"SAINT ANDREW'S CASTLE,"
639 Tons, J. Gilles, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and Macao, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 950 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1872.

FOR HAMBURG.
THE 15 years A 1 British Ship
"CORONA,"
1199 tons, J. Bate, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.
For balance of Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1010 Hongkong, 30th May, 1872.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE A 1 Barque
"ASHBURTON,"
Captain Smith, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1088 Hongkong, 12th June, 1872.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 German Barque
"MARIE RICKMERS,"
Capt. Stolt, will load at this and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1092 Hongkong, 12th June, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"VALPARAISO,"
1390 tons Register, will have despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 804 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 German Barque
"HERTHA,"
Capt. Schroiber, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 925 Hongkong, 17th May, 1872.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A 1 7 years British Barque
"FAUGH BALAUGH,"
277 tons capacity, O'Keeffe, Master.
For further particulars, apply to the Captain on board.
tf 1165 Hongkong, 25th June, 1872.

NOTICE.
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A 1 British Barque
"GLEAM,"
273 Tons Register. Apply to
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1053 Hongkong, 6th June, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES EDWARD PARKER has authority to sign the name of our House.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1m 1097 Hongkong, 13th June, 1872.

MR. ERNST FUNFGELD is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.
GRÜN & Co.
tf 612 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

WE have this day established ourselves at Amoy, as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.
DODD & Co.
2m 849 Amoy, 1st May, 1872.

THE undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port, under the Firm or Style of FREWIN & Co.
HENRY FREWIN.
EDWARD HERTON.
tf 17 Swatow, January 1st, 1872.

MR. H. J. SMITH and Mr. F. RAPP have been admitted partners in our firm from the 1st September, 1871.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 613 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

NOTICE.
MR. H. SEYMOUR GEARY, Mr. TOBIAS PIM, and Mr. JOHN F. SEAMAN, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.
E. VINCENT.
tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.
THE S. S. "*COLORADO*," will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on THURSDAY, the 27th June, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
The "*COLORADO*" will be due at San Francisco July 29th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.
Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Tea and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.
Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.
Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.
No Freight received after noon of the 26th inst. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A semi-monthly Service between Hongkong and San Francisco will be performed by the Steamers "*AMERICA*," "*GREAT REPUBLIC*," "*JAPAN*," "*CHINA*," "*COLORADO*," "*ALASKA*," and "*CONSTITUTION*."
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 13th, 1872.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.
ON SATURDAY, the 29th June, 1872, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*ALPHEE*," Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 28th June. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
A. CONIL,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1872.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*CHINA*," Captain C. G. PERRINS, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 6th June, at noon.
Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 5th idem.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

MANILA.
FRENCH

Extracts.

Thomas Carlyle.

HIS LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

The village of Haddington, since the days of stage coaches no longer on the travelled route, lies six miles south of Edinburgh. Its beautiful environs, tortuous streets and picturesque half ruined church, once remembered by tourists as pleasant features of a formidable journey, are fast becoming mysticial—sometimes heard of, but never seen, forgotten by the public, and visited occasionally only by the theological and classical antiquarians. The struggling tenements that compose the place are situated in a well wooded undulating valley, through which the Tyne meanders. But its ways are badly paved, the eye misses neat cottages embowered in roses and honey suckles, and its population seems fast asleep, except on market days. The names of Edward Irving and Thomas Carlyle suggest to the English speaking and reading world the most interesting associations connected with Haddington. In 181— a tall, robust and handsome lad, then eighteen years of age, came among the townsmen to take charge of their school. He was from Dumfriesshire, recommended by Prof. Leslie, and had acquired at the university a high reputation for scholarship. It was the afterward renowned Edward Irving, for whom there still lingers in the hearts of a few old residents a kindly recollection and profound admiration. His name will always give the town a pleasant yet melancholy interest to those who have sympathy with genius. He staid but one year—long enough, however, to associate the town with a greater name than his—Thomas Carlyle's. When Irving took charge of the school, one of its trustees was John Welsh, the principal physician of the town. The doctor had an only child, unfortunately a daughter. Unfortunately—because being himself a scholar, and having grand educational ideas about developing the intellect, he wanted a son upon whom to put them in practice. He probably made no secret of his regret, at all events little Jane discovered what the fact was, and had her own reflections about it. The great instrument of intellectual training, she had heard her parents say, was the Latin language. So, furtively procuring a Latin grammer, and pouring over its declensions and conjugations until she had mastered the difficulties, she waited an opportunity to show her father what short of mental material he had in a daughter. There was something finely dramatic in her procedure. She kept her whole plan a secret. The fitting time came at last. It was evening, when the dinner had softened out the asperities of the day; the doctor sat in luxurious leisure in his dressing gown and slippers, sipping his coffee. The time for the denouncement had come. Under the folds of the crimson tablecloth the little actress was hidden. All was well. Suddenly, nouns, pronouns and verbs were correctly and steadily conjugated from under the table. The doctor smothered his child with kisses, and determined to put his educational schemes in hand at once. Edward Irving was promoted to the honorable office of Jane's tutor, and he performed his duties with admiring enthusiasm. On the dark winter mornings, when he arrived before breakfast to give his lesson, he would seize his pupil in his arms (she was a little girl of nine years), take her out into the open air, and show her the stars and constellations, and tell her their names. Setting her before him on the table, he would impart to the child rudimentary notions of metaphysics, outlines of the art of logic, and processes of higher mathematics. Few men have ever possessed more magnetic power than Edward Irving. His influence over the little girl quickened her intellect into new life. Between teacher and pupil the warmest affection subsisted, which grew and strengthened by daily intercourse.

"Of course there could be put one end to all this," says the reader. "This juvenile attachment ripened into love, and the pupil became the faithful partner in after years of her teacher's joy and sorrows." So everybody said it was to be at that day, but so it was not. Irving always loved his pupil, and she her teacher. But he left Haddington within a twelve month, and after many years this "dear and lovely child" became the wife of another. Let us see how it came about. Irving went to the Kirkaldy. He found there Thomas Carlyle. Both from the same university; both teachers; both gifted and both poor, and it was natural that they should be friends. The extraordinary endowments of the little pupil he had left behind in Haddington, Irving was never tired of dwelling upon, until one Saturday the latter took his friend to spend a Sunday with Dr. Welsh. Jane was at home, and delighted to see her old teacher. But the young man with him—hardly past his boyhood, for Carlyle was three years Irving's junior—so awkward and yet so bright, who told her stories of Dumfriesshire folk-love so vivid and graphic that she seemed to be living in Ecclefechan—what was she to think of him? The young man, however, went and came again—went and came many times—watched the girl's growth into fair womanhood—stimulated her mind by his wierd thoughts, and became her suitor.

It was not till sixteen years after, in 1827, she twenty-six and he thirty-two, that they were married. On the little farm of Craigenputtock, where they then removed, Carlyle composed many of his most famous and characteristic works. As his fame grew, London naturally drew the philosopher to its literary circles, until in 1834, it became his home. Here in suburban Chelsea, within sight of the Thames, he and his true "helpmate," recipients of many joys and with more than common sorrows, spent two and thirty years. Competence came to them, and honors. Death came, too, suddenly and unexpectedly. It was with no counterfeited sorrow that the gray-headed man stood in mournful silence within the walls of the beautiful old church at Haddington, when, in the spring of 1866, the dust of his faithful spouse was laid to mingle with that of her father. The church,—"The Lamp of Lothian" it used to be called, from its light and graceful tower—is as calm a resting place as one could wish; nowhere, in cemetery or cloister, would it be easy to find a spot more appropriate for the repose of the dead than the solemn arches of the ruined choir, where the stillness is broken only by the gentle murmur of the little stream that rushes past ever its pebbly bed!

The American who finds his time hang heavy on his hands in Edinburgh, may not unprofitably spend an afternoon in the old country town. Mary Stuart and Bothwell, Maitland and John Knox, Irving and Carlyle have looked over this wide expanse of wood and meadow, and caught in the distance familiar glimpses of Arthur's Seat and the hills of Fife. There are indeed no statues to commemorate the great or good who made their home here. Sculpture is foreign to the rural Scotch. The simple population still speak of statues as "images," generally insinuating thereby that they are of questionable lawfulness. But they are byways and old houses, older-sheltered nooks on the banks of the creek, and subterranean passages, and, more and better than all, the half ruined church, all full of rich associations. And well worth the reading for its suggestiveness, there is the inscription Thomas Carlyle has caused to be placed over the grave of his wife:

"Here now rests Jane Welsh Carlyle, spouse of Thomas Carlyle, Chelsea, London. She was born in Haddington, 14th of July, 1801; only child of the above John Welsh and Grace Welsh, his wife. In her bright existence she had more sorrows than common; but also a soft invincibility, a clearness of discernment, and a noble royalty of heart, which are rare. For forty years she was the true and over-loving helpmate of her husband, and by act and word unwearedly forwarded him as none else could in all of worth he did or attempted. She died in London, 21st of April, 1866, suddenly snatched away from him, and the light of his life is as if gone out." —N. S. Dodge, in *Golden Age.*

Taking Cold.

If a cold settles on the outer covering of the lungs it becomes pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs, or lung fever, which in many cases carries the strongest man to his grave within a week. If a cold falls upon the inner covering of the lungs, it is pleurisy, with its knife-like pains and its slow, very slow recoveries. If a cold settles in the joints, there is rheumatism in its various forms, inflammatory rheumatism with its agonies of pain, and rheumatism of the heart, which in an instant sometimes snaps the cords of life with no friendly warning. It is of the utmost practical importance, then, in the wintry weather, to know not so much how to cure a cold as how to avoid it. Colds always come from one cause, some part or the whole of the body being colder than natural for a time. If a man will keep his feet warm always and never allow himself to be chilled, he will never take cold in a lifetime, and this can only be accomplished by due care in warm clothing and the avoidance of drafts and undue exposure. While multitudes of colds come from cold feet, perhaps the majority arise from persons cooling off too quickly after becoming a little warmer than is natural from exercise or work, or from confinement to a warm apartment.—*Wood's Household Magazine.*

Japanese Plants.

The vegetation of Japan is particularly interesting to British horticulturists, on account of the many extremely beautiful plants obtained thence for the decoration of our gardens. Hitherto these plants have not obtained sufficient attention, as I hope to be able to prove presently, my object in forwarding this note being to awaken, if I can, the attention of the public to a subject of real public importance. It is found that a considerable majority of the Japanese plants that have obtained a place in our gardens prove to be quite hardy. The noble Lilium auratum, the glossy green and richly golden forms of Euonymus japonica, and the splendid series of varieties of Aucuba japonica, may be named as examples. I do not intend to offer any list of plants, for your trade calalogues will supply one if it is required. It is my business to make some general remarks on the conditions of vegetable life in Japan, and to show how they correspond with the conditions of vegetable life in some parts of the British Islands where man has done literally nothing to soften the forbidding ruggedness of barren nature. If relative latitude be alone thought of, the Japanese islands appear unfitted to supply plants for our gardens; they lie between 31 deg. and 45 deg. north latitude, but Great Britain lies between 49½ deg. and 58½ deg. north latitude. The difference is considerable, and if we confine our attention to latitude as a key to climate, all the Japanese plants ought to require greenhouse treatment here. The parallel of 40 deg. north latitude, which cuts through the middle of Japan nearly, also cuts through the centre of Sardinia, the Island of Minorca, and the very centre of Spain and Portugal. Hence the interesting question arises how to account for the near agreement of Britain and Japan in respect of the conditions that govern the development of vegetation. The answer is not far to find. Take any good map on which is marked the isothermal lines, and an important step will be taken towards a solution of the problem. The mean temperature of the Japanese islands is nearly coincident with the theoretical mean of their latitude, but the mean temperature of the British Islands is decidedly above the theoretical mean, for the great Gulf Stream is incessantly acting on all our western coasts. Hence it is not surprising to find that the climate of Nagasaki agrees very nearly with that of the southern parts of England. In respect of winter temperature, the Japanese climate is apparently far more favourable to vegetation than ours. I say "apparently?" because, as an experienced traveller and constant observer of natural phenomena, I will not be led by the nose by the thermometer. I have known 10 deg. of frost (Fahrenheit) to occur at Nagasaki, and I have known the winter to pass without a single fall of the thermometer below 35 deg. But animal and vegetable life in Japan are exposed to cooling influences that the thermometer takes no notice of. In these islands fogs are frequent and extravagantly dense, and they are often followed by gales that threaten to sweep the islands clear of every tree and house upon them. The newcomer in Japan is apt to sneer at the cities because the houses are only one story high; but when he has tasted a Japanese hurricane, he perceives a reason for low roofs, and can praise the rich men for being content with them. The climate of Japan is probably the most changeable and convulsive in the world, and the vegetation of the country is consequently subjected to trials of which we shall obtain no account by consulting the thermometer or the parallels of latitude. It is especially worthy of remark that wind acting on organic tissues has much the same effect as a lower temperature would have; and hence the Japanese plants are, generally speaking, considerably hardier than we might have expected to find them had we been content to form an opinion by a consideration of latitude only. The Japanese are great gardeners, and wonderfully patient in providing against the adverse influences under which their horticultural labours are carried on. Everywhere you meet with protected gardens, enclosed with wood jalousies to break the force of the wind. Their tea plantations are usually protected in this way. Now I wish the reader to quit Japan for a moment and look at Brighton; then let the mental eye rove westward to Lizard Point, and then turn north, say, as far as Llandudno, and how often will it be found that there is a lack of adorning vegetation to make complete some of our finest examples of marine scenery? In many instances, Japanese plants would do wonders for our seaside resorts. But let us go back to Japan to consider the case. The Japanese islands are extremely narrow; a width of 100 miles is the utmost. Consequently you cannot get away from the sea and the seabreeze a greater distance than 50 miles anywhere, and, generally speaking, the inland districts are at the utmost only 20 to 30 miles removed from the sea-board. We may therefore consider the vegetation of Japan as wholly marine, and hence peculiarly adapted for introduction to our "seagirt isle," and of course more especially for the southern and western districts that have a mild climate and a humid atmosphere. I send with these notes a reduced pen-and-ink copy of a beautiful Japanese picture illustrative of the climate. Here are the protected gardens that tell of the hurricanes that sweep the country, and with wonderful fidelity the artist has depicted the rising of a dense fog in a succession of sharply-defined bands of different tints of cold grey.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

Another domestic drama—but this time not attended with tragic consequences—is reported by the papers. A young Spanish lady, looking out of her balcony into the street, saw, or fancied she saw, her husband in close conversation with another lady in the street below. In a fit of jealousy she vaulted over the railings, and had she fallen into the street would have infallibly been killed; but, fortunately for herself, she alighted in a balcony of the apartment below her own, and only inflicted slight injuries on herself. Both she and her husband belong to respectable society.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

FROM this date, there will be no fee charged for Policies issued by this Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 1877 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $30,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days		¼ of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month		½ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „	¼ do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	5 „	½ do.	do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.			

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 18th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date a BONUS of 20 per cent. on amount of Premia will be allowed to all Contributors; such Bonus to be deducted at once, whenever payment of Premia is to be made.

No Policy fee will be charged. Risks accepted and Policies of Insurance granted at the current rates of Premium to the extent of $50,000, on buildings or on goods stored therein.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents*

3m 879 Hongkong, 11th May, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month		¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „	½ do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „	¾ do.	do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.			

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	¾ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 „

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Insurances.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1370 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 750,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual Brokerage, this Association now returns to all policy holders *One-third of its yearly profits* on Insurance business, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1069 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	½	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	¾	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	4/4	do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,

Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 243 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ th per cent.	
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ per cent.	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	3 „	¼ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.	6 „	½ „
Above six months the full annual rate of 1 „		

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000 *Sterling*
Total invested Funds upwards of £2,750,000 „
Annual Income ..... „ 320,000 „

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do.	do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	¾ do.	do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.	4/4 do.	do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company,

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

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